



HOUSE COMMITTEE *on* APPROPRIATIONS

RANKING MEMBER ROSA DeLAURO

Making Health Care More Affordable

Provisions in the Fiscal Year 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act to Strengthen Public Health

In December 2022, Democrats in Congress secured transformative investments in the 2023 federal funding bill to help fight inflation, lower the cost of living, support working families, create American jobs, and combat climate change. Instead of catering to the biggest corporations and billionaires, we are tackling some of our nation's biggest challenges including making health care more affordable.

Overall, the 2023 spending bill provides more than \$506 billion to strengthen public health at home and abroad. Below you will find a summary of all the health provisions included in this historic bill.

Labor-HHS-Education

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

The fiscal year 2023 bill provides \$120.7 billion for HHS, an increase of \$9.9 billion above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)** – \$1.5 billion, an increase of \$500 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to accelerate the pace of scientific breakthroughs for diseases such as ALS, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, and cancer.
- **National Institutes of Health (NIH)** – a total of \$47.5 billion for NIH, an increase of \$2.5 billion above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The bill includes an increase of no less than 3.8 percent for NIH Institutes and Centers to support a wide range of biomedical and behavioral research, as well as targeted investments in several high-priority areas, including:
 - \$7.3 billion, an increase of \$408 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for the National Cancer Institute, including \$216 million for the NCI component of the Cancer Moonshot.
 - \$3.7 billion, an increase of \$226 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for Alzheimer's disease and related dementias research.

- \$75 million, an increase of \$50 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to support research and expanded access to promising treatments authorized in the ACT for ALS Act.
 - \$3.3 billion, an increase of \$100 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for HIV/AIDS research.
 - An increase of \$45 million for research related to opioids, stimulants, and pain/pain management.
 - Expanded support for minority-serving institutions and health disparities research through an increase of \$8 million for the John Lewis NIMHD Research Endowment Program, an increase of \$4 million for Research Centers at Minority Institutions, and an additional \$45 million for other health disparities research.
 - \$270 million, an increase of \$25 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for Universal Flu Vaccine Research.
 - \$95 million, an increase of \$8 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for the Fogarty International Center.
 - \$90 million, an increase of \$15 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for the INCLUDE initiative related to research for Down syndrome.
 - \$76 million, an increase of \$17 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for the Office of Research on Women’s Health.
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** – The bill includes \$9.2 billion for the CDC, an increase of \$760 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This includes \$903 million in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health Fund.
 - More than half of the increase amount is directed to significant investments in our nation’s public health infrastructure, including:
 - \$350 million, an increase of \$150 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for public health infrastructure and capacity nationwide.
 - \$175 million, an increase of \$75 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to modernize public health data surveillance and analytics at CDC and State and local health departments.
 - \$71 million, an increase of \$10 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, in public health workforce initiatives.
 - \$693 million, an increase of \$46 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for global health.
 - \$187 million, an increase of \$7 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for the National Center for Health Statistics.
 - \$735 million, an increase of \$20 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for public health emergency preparedness cooperative agreements.
 - In addition, the bill provides increases for numerous public health efforts, including:

- \$108 million, an increase of \$25 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for safe motherhood and infant health.
 - \$220 million, an increase of \$25 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative.
 - \$505 million, an increase of \$15 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for opioid overdose prevention and surveillance.
 - \$197 million, an increase of \$15 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for the antibiotic resistance initiative.
- **Substance Use And Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)** – The bill funds SAMHSA at \$7.5 billion – an increase of \$970 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. SAMHSA funding includes:
 - **Mental Health:** \$2.8 billion, an increase of \$707 million over the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, including a \$150 million increase to the Mental Health Block Grant, making investments across the behavioral health continuum to support prevention, screening, treatment, and other services; \$385 million for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics, an \$70 million increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level; and \$20 million, an increase of \$10 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to help communities create mobile behavioral health crisis response teams.
 - **Mental health resources for children and youth:** \$140 million for Project AWARE, an increase of \$20 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level; \$94 million for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative, an increase of \$12 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level; and \$15 million for Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health, an increase of \$5 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.
 - **Suicide and behavioral health crisis prevention:** \$502 million for the 988 and Behavioral Health Crisis Services program, an increase of \$390 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.
 - **Substance use services:** \$4.2 billion, an increase of \$203 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, including continued funding for opioid prevention and treatment, recovery, and tribal-focused treatment efforts. This includes \$2 billion, an increase of \$100 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for the Substance Use Prevention and Treatment Block Grant and \$1.575 billion for State Opioid Response Grants, an increase of \$50 million over the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.
 - **Substance use prevention services:** \$237 million, an increase of \$19 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.
- **Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)** – The bill includes \$9.7 billion for HRSA, an increase of \$852 million above the 2022 enacted level. The amount includes:

- \$1.9 billion, an increase of \$110 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for the Health Centers program, including \$55 million, an increase of \$25 million, to support school-based health centers.
 - \$2.6 billion, an increase of \$76 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program.
 - \$322 million for the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative, including \$157 million in Health Centers, an increase of \$35 million, and \$165 million in the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program, an increase of \$40 million.
 - An increase of \$51 million to grow and prepare the health workforce, including the behavioral health workforce.
 - \$823 million, an increase of \$87 million, for the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant.
 - \$300 million, an increase of \$20 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for nursing workforce development.
 - \$385 million, an increase of \$10 million, for Children’s Hospitals Graduate Medical Education.
 - \$145 million, an increase of \$10 million, for the Rural Communities Opioid Response Program.
 - \$286 million for the Title X Family Planning program.
- **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)** – The bill provides \$373.5 million for AHRQ, an increase of \$23 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.
 - **Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)** – The bill provides a total of \$4.1 billion for CMS administrative expenses, an increase of \$100 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Military Construction & Veterans Affairs

The fiscal year 2023 bill supports care for our veterans with investments in VA health care, including targeted funding to advance women's health, mental health, substance use and opioid abuse treatment, and whole health programs. Specifically, the legislation includes \$118.7 billion for Veterans Medical Care, an increase of \$21.7 billion above the 2022 enacted level. This will provide care for 7.3 million patients expected to be treated by VA in fiscal year 2023.

This amount includes:

- \$13.9 billion for Mental Healthcare, an increase of \$743.8 million above the 2022 enacted level and \$1.5 million above the budget request, including \$498 million for suicide prevention outreach. This will support the nearly 2 million veterans who receive mental health services in a VA specialty mental health setting, as well as support suicide prevention services like the Veterans Crisis Line, which is expected to see an increase in demand by over 100 percent in the coming year.

- \$840.4 million for Gender-specific Care and Programmatic Efforts for Women. Women are the fastest growing cohort within the veteran community, with over 600,000 women veterans using VA health services.
- \$183.3 million for Substance Use Disorder programs, an increase of \$27 million above the 2022 enacted level and \$2 million above the budget request. This funding will help support care for the over 540,000 veterans who had a substance use disorder diagnosis in 2021. Additionally, \$662.8 million is for opioid abuse prevention, an increase of \$41.5 million above the 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request. This funding will allow for more targeted funding of pain management and opioid safety programs primarily at the facility level.
- \$85.9 million for Whole Health Initiatives, an increase of \$2.3 million above the 2022 enacted level and \$10 million above the President’s budget request. This will enable VA to build upon the success of this program that focuses on veterans’ overall health and well-being, which saw 573,940 veterans participating in 2021.

Additionally, the bill includes \$128.1 billion in advance fiscal year 2024 funding for veterans’ medical care. This funding will provide for medical services, medical community care, medical support and compliance, and medical facilities, and ensure that our Veterans have continued, full access to their medical care needs.

The bill also provides \$916 million for Medical and Prosthetic Research, an increase of \$34 million above the 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request. This funding will focus on critical research areas that include environmental exposures, traumatic brain injury, cancer and precision oncology, and mental health as priorities, and allow VA to exceed the budget request’s target of funding approximately 2,697 total projects and partnering with more than 200 medical schools and other academic institutions.

Transportation-Housing & Urban Development

Department of Transportation (DOT)

The bill:

- Provides up to \$3 million for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to continue and expand policies and programs for public education and outreach on child hyperthermia prevention.
- Encourages NHTSA and its Office of Emergency Medical Services to improve protocols and training for transporting stroke patients and on cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- Directs NHTSA to provide an update on its spinal cord research and its efforts to expand spinal cord research with outside organizations.

- Directs NHTSA to partner with an accredited university of higher education with a university hospital to conduct research on the intersection of transportation safety and human health, and to create evidence-based training programs in order to reduce traffic crashes and improve transportation safety.
- Directs the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), in consultation with the Transit Cooperative Research Program, to continue research on ways transit agencies can improve the health and safety of public transit workers, including operators and non-operators such as mechanics and engineers.
- Requires the FTA to conduct research to better understand the needs of pregnant transit riders.
- Directs the GAO to conduct a study on access to non-emergency medical transportation services with a focus on individuals in disadvantaged populations and historically disadvantaged communities, including how Federal transit funding could support non-emergency medical transportation services.
- Provides \$27.5 million for the Thriving Communities Initiative to facilitate planning and development for transportation and community revitalization to increase, among other things, connections to health care.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

The fiscal year 2023 bill provides investments to improve the conditions of housing and health for individuals and families residing in HUD-assisted and low-income housing, including:

- \$12.6 billion in funding for new affordable housing, critical health, safety, and maintenance improvements to ensure the safety and quality of public and low-income housing, and community development activities, including \$258 million to construct nearly 2,800 new affordable housing units for seniors and persons with disabilities, \$1.5 billion in direct funding to states and local governments through the HOME Investment Partnerships Program, and \$350 million for investments in distressed neighborhoods through the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative program.
 - Of the funding provided for new housing units for persons with disabilities, HUD is directed to prioritize projects targeting and serving individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.
 - The Choice Neighborhoods Initiative program includes supportive services tailored to the needs of residents to strengthen self-sufficiency by focusing on health, employment and income, and education. The bill increases the maximum amount of grant funding that may be used for supportive services activities to not more than 20 percent.
- An increase in supportive services for HUD-assisted households to improve their connections to jobs, healthcare, and educational opportunities by providing \$175 million for Self-Sufficiency Programs.

- \$410 million for the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes to identify and mitigate potential risks such as radon, lead, and asbestos in eligible privately owned housing. The bill continues an initiative created in fiscal year 2022, providing \$25 million for lead inspections of housing choice voucher units. It also includes \$30 million for aging-in-place home modification grants to enable low-income seniors to remain in their homes through low-cost, high-impact home modifications and \$5 million for radon testing and mitigation in public housing.
- \$499 million for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program, to assist beneficiaries in achieving housing stability and support their access to treatment and other healthcare.
- \$3.2 billion to address critical routine maintenance and repairs and improve the quality and safety of public housing for more than 1.7 million residents.
- \$65 million in the Public Housing Fund to reduce lead-based paint hazards and other health hazards, such as carbon monoxide, radon, mold, and fire safety, in public housing, of which not less than \$25 million is specifically for reducing lead-based paint hazards.
- The bill also assists individuals in recovery from substance misuse disorder, including opioid addiction, by providing \$30 million for stable, temporary housing.
- Encourages HUD and the Department of Health and Human Services to collaborate on best practices to improve health outcomes for households served by HUD's programs.

Agriculture-Rural Development- FDA

The 2023 funding bill:

- Provides \$6 billion to tackle hunger and nutrition insecurity by ensuring funding for 6.2 million women, infants, and children through WIC.
- Provides \$154 billion to ensure that 43.5 million people in SNAP-eligible families get the benefits they need.
- Invests more than \$28.5 billion in the health of America's kids through Child Nutrition programs, like school meals which are now the healthiest food source consumed in the United States.
- Invests \$1.2 billion in the FDA Foods Program to promote and protect human and animal health. Targeted investments address maternal and infant nutrition, including resources for the 'Closer to Zero' initiative to reduce exposure to toxic elements in babies' and young children's food, emerging food-related chemical and toxicological issues, and advances efforts on the 'New Era of Smarter Food Safety'.
- Continues investments for drug safety oversight, drug and device supply chain monitoring, and orphan products grants and as well as an increase for in-person inspections in large foreign drug manufacturing countries.
- Invests in rural broadband with nearly \$450 million in the expansion of broadband service to provide economic development opportunities and improved education and healthcare services including:

- An additional \$348 million for the ReConnect program.
- This is in addition to the \$2 billion provided in Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.
- These significant investments in broadband reflect a commitment to enabling Americans in rural communities to access digital tools necessary to improve health, educational, and economic outcomes. Since 2019, more than 200,000 rural residents have gained access to broadband through these programs.

Defense

The bill includes \$39.2 billion for the Department of Defense’s medical and health care programs. Including:

- \$28.5 billion for direct care in military treatment facilities and private-sector care, supporting 9.6 million service members beneficiaries worldwide.
- \$3 billion in military medical research, including more than \$ 2 billion for the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs.

Legislative Branch

The funding bill includes:

- \$1.3 million for the House Center for Well-Being, creating capabilities to identify and launch new health and well-being resources and services mindfully and strategically. Specifically, this funding assisted in efforts to expand the House Center for Well-Being’s outreach efforts in the aftermath of the January 6th, 2021, attacks.
- \$1.9 million for the Office of Employee Assistance (OEA), which will support additional programming as the utilization of OEA services has in the last two years. This funding also allowed for increased crisis management services for the House community to promote and support organizational well-being.
- Direction for the CAO and the AOC to ensure mental health services are available to support the diverse needs of all staff and conduct an awareness campaign advertising these services for all those who work in the Capitol Complex.
- \$2.6 million to support the USCP employee wellness and resiliency programs within the Liebengood Center for Wellness.

Financial Services and General Government

Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

The bill includes \$422 million, an increase of \$49 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for OPM to manage and provide guidance on federal human resources and administer federal retirement and health benefit programs.

Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI)

The Healthy Food Financing Initiative provides \$24 million for financial assistance and specialized training and technical assistance to CDFIs that invest in businesses that provide healthy food options.

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau

The bill also includes language to encourage a uniform “alcohol facts label” on alcoholic beverages with appropriate information to ensure consumers have access to complete and standardized labeling information on beer, wine, and distilled spirits, including the amount of alcohol per serving.

Office of National Drug Control Policy

The bill includes \$109 million, an increase of \$3 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for the Drug-Free Communities Program, which supports community-based coalitions that engage multiple sectors of the community to prevent youth substance use.

State and Foreign Operations

Because no one is safe unless we are all safe, this bill rebuilds the global public health infrastructure with a dramatic increase in funding for global health security to confront the current COVID-19 pandemic and prevent future pandemics. Specifically, the House-passed bill includes:

- **Global Health Programs:** More than \$10.5 billion to support the health of families and communities around the world, a \$731 million increase over fiscal year 2022 enacted including:
 - \$6.395 billion for the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), with \$2 billion for the Global Fund, \$440 million more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.
 - \$4.17 billion for programs to improve maternal and child health and fight infectious diseases, \$286 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This includes:
 - \$910 million for Global Health Security, a \$210 million increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.
 - \$910 million for Maternal and Child Health, a \$20 million increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.
 - \$575 million for Family Planning/Reproductive Health, the same as the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, and \$32.5 million for the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), over the same as the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.
 - \$389.5 million for Tuberculosis, a \$18.5 million increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.
 - \$790 million for Malaria, a \$15 million increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.
 - \$330 million for USAID’s HIV/AIDS programs, same as the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

- \$160 million for Nutrition, a \$5 million increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.
- \$114.5 million for Neglected Tropical Diseases, a \$7 million increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

The bill provides \$27.3 million for onsite mental health clinicians and resiliency efforts for U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) personnel.

Interior-Environment

- This federal funding bill supports Native American families by investing in a strong and resilient Indian Country, including through education and health care programs.
- It also provides \$12.1 billion for the Indian Health Service which includes \$7 billion for fiscal year 2023 and advance appropriations of \$5.1 billion for fiscal year 2024, an increase of \$5.4 billion above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level including:
 - \$9.5 billion for health services which includes advance appropriations of \$4.6 billion for fiscal year 2024, \$4.9 billion above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.
 - \$1.5 billion for health facilities construction which includes advance appropriations of \$501 million for fiscal year 2024, \$520 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This continues the fiscal year 2022 enacted level of \$5 million to invest in green infrastructure.
- Additionally, the bill fully funds Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases.

Commerce-Justice-Science

The fiscal year 2023 bill includes:

- \$10 million for grants under the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act within Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Hiring grants, an increase of \$2 million above fiscal year 2022.
- \$3 million for grants under Kevin and Avonte’s Law aimed at reducing the number of deaths and injuries of individuals with forms of dementia, such as Alzheimer’s Disease, or developmental disabilities, such as autism, who due to their condition wander from safe environments.